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DIA, OSD and DOS review(s) completed.

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GENERAL

1. Soviet aims regarding Turkey--US Ambassador Wilson believes that the USSR seeks to employ the Straits issue to destroy Turkish independence and set up a "friendly" regime in Turkey. Wilson feels if Turkey falls under Soviet control, the temptation offered the USSR to advance to the Persian Gulf and Suez would be "more than human nature could withstand." He urges that the US support the Turks in refusing to discuss the Soviet proposals for limiting Straits responsibility to "Black Sea powers" and for joint Soviet-Turkish defense of the Straits.
2. Stalin reportedly asserts USSR will not attack Turkey--US Embassy Moscow "understands" that, in a recent conversation with Masaryk and other Czechs, Stalin repeated three times "gratuitously" that the USSR has no intention of attacking Turkey.
3. Caffery urges postponement of US-French base negotiations--Caffery suggests that the US defer approaching the French for long-range base rights in North Africa until after the mid-October French elections. He observes, however, that the French may themselves initiate discussions.
4. Spain expects Soviet move to improve relations--The Spanish Foreign Minister has told US Charge Bonsal that the USSR is "apparently preparing to take some initiative" toward improving Soviet-Spanish relations.
5. Soviet attack on US policy in China--Embassy Moscow "suspects" that a "sharply critical" survey of US policy in China, recently published in the Moscow New Times, represents "pretty accurately" the sentiments of Soviet leaders. The article states that American military authorities in China apparently are preparing for major operations, and concludes that the US has no intention of changing its policy of "interfering in Chinese internal affairs" which is designed to create economic, political and strategic bases for American domination of the Far East. Such a policy, the article concludes, is "bound to excite most serious apprehension," to which Soviet policy "cannot be indifferent."

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EUROPE-AFRICA

6. USSR: Rumored demotion and arrest of military leaders--US Embassy Moscow reports rumors that Marshals Rokossovski and Tolbukhin have been relieved of their commands, and US Naval Attache Moscow transmits a rumor that Marshal Novikov has been imprisoned. (During the war Rokossovski commanded the First White Russian Front and has since been commander of the Northern Army Group in Poland. Tolbukhin commanded the Third Ukrainian Front and was later Chairman ACC Bulgaria. Novikov was formerly Commander in Chief of the Red Air Force.)  
Visas authorized to Soviet purchasing agents--The State Department has authorized the issuance of visas to three Soviet experts, "urgently needed" by the Soviet Purchasing Commission, in view of the "temporary nature and urgency" of their assignment. (US Embassy in Moscow previously expressed the belief that granting the visas would enable the Soviet Government to circumvent the current US effort to effect early liquidation of the Purchasing Commission's operations--see Daily Summary of 9 August, item 1.)
7. GERMANY: Reports of Soviet "kidnapping"--US Political Advisor Murphy reports that "practically all non-Soviet sources" are inclined to accept German press claims that in various parts of the Soviet zone Soviet authorities have forcibly deported "teen-age" children to camps for political schooling.
8. ALGERIA: French fear Communist-Nationalist bloc--The Governor General of Algeria has informed US Consulate General Algiers that he is working to prevent the formation in Algeria of a Communist-Nationalist alliance, but intimated that he is "not too sanguine of success."
9. IRAN: British policy toward Arabs--According to US Ambassador Allen considerable prominence is being given in Tehran to allegations that the Arab tribes of southwest Iran have appealed to the Arab League for aid in obtaining special recognition from the Iranian Government, and that the British have encouraged the appeal. The British Ambassador has told Allen that he doubts any British officials have so acted, and has reiterated his conviction that such a policy would engender serious anti-British feeling among the Iranians. Allen suggests, however, that "old school Brits" in Iran, "who are not under close Embassy control,"

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may not have been able, in the "almost desperate" situation at Abadan, to turn down an offer of Arab help against the Tudeh Party.

**FAR EAST**

10. **CHINA: Soviet opportunity in Mongolia**--US Embassy Nanking believes that Soviet opportunity for political expansion into China is enhanced by the increased prestige of Outer Mongolia among the Mongols of China and by Chinese Communist sponsorship of a Mongolian autonomy movement. The Embassy believes that, until the Chinese Government can offer a reform program sufficient to "undercut any outside appeal," the Mongolians will be unlikely to orient themselves toward China.
11. **KOREA: Leftist subversive activities**--General Hodge reports that police raids on 7 August produced fresh evidence of espionage, agitation and infiltration of the Korean Constabulary and Coast Guard by Korean Communists and left-wing leaders.
12. **JAPAN: Soviet irregularities**--US Charge Moscow comments that the current irregular behavior of Soviet personnel in Japan (see Daily Summary of 7 August, item 14) apparently parallels the behavior of Soviet representatives in Italy last year. He recommends firm counter-measures, especially in view of the Soviet Government's known strictness in enforcing security.
13. **SOUTHEAST ASIA: British plan retention of 104,500 Japanese**--In reply to General MacArthur's request concerning plans for repatriating Japanese (see Daily Summary of 7 August, item 15), the Senior Allied Commander, Southeast Asia, states that he has recommended to London that 104,500 Japanese be retained in Southeast Asia until "not later than the end of 1947" to assist in repairing the ravages of war.

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